

mens transmitted to us by tradition. In this manner any astronomical observations or phenomena can, with the aid of the diagrams, be readily established, and the exact date of their occurrence be minutely ascertained—an important advantage this for chronology should future observation and discussion prove this system to be the true one. By tracing back on the diagrams the route that the earth has pursued up to the present day we are led successively through all the great traditional phenomena; the last deluge suffered by the earth is seen to arrive in its proper place by the natural succession of events, and the manner, time and cause of its occurrence are made manifest thereon. Moreover, Joshua's stopping the sun, the biblical account of which has puzzled so many theologians and provoked so much ridicule on the part of scientific men, is shown by the same process to have really seemed to occur and to have been a phenomenon resulting from a simple, natural and comprehensible cause. Two of the diagrams, illustrating the seasons of the year, whether they represent truly or not the mechanism of the planetary bodies, are remarkably simple and ingenious. In fine, the whole work is condensed in the following sentence, with which it concludes:—"One single substance, spread throughout the universe, is its origin, its law and its preservation."

Systems of astronomy are simply theories for the interpretation of observed facts, and we bespeak the attention of the world for Dr. Trautson's system, on the ground that it accounts for the whole range of observed phenomena better than any other system does.

#### Sixty Thousand Sewing Women in New York and Brooklyn.

At a recent religious meeting in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, one of the speakers said it was estimated that there were sixty thousand sewing girls in the two cities of New York and Brooklyn, and that a gentleman connected with the trade expressed the opinion that the average earnings of these girls did not exceed three and a half dollars per week, with which they were expected to find bread, lodging, dress and other necessities of life. The speaker remarked that in view of the temptations thrown in the way of this class of persons it was a marvel how little vice there was among them. He said that while this was a most important field of labor in view of the future good morals of the two cities, "there was none so entirely neglected by the church." The speaker did not spare his own (Plymouth) church, which he said numbered two thousand members, not three hundred of whom, he observed, did any active work with the church, except to attend the Sunday service to hear the eloquent discourses of Mr. Beecher.

Passing, for the time being, the shortcomings of the members of Plymouth church, as acknowledged by one of Mr. Beecher's flock, and assuming that there is perhaps as much disposition to do good on the part of its two thousand members as in any other church of any other denomination of the same number, we propose to submit a few observations to the public, of a practical nature, with reference to the poor women of New York and Brooklyn and vicinity. Statistics recently published show that there is a great scarcity of females in the Western States and Territories. Industrious, intelligent young ladies, with common school education, frugal habits and amiable dispositions, would be welcomed in the States and Territories of the West, if properly introduced by responsible members of society. We organize companies and invest capital to bring German, Irish, Chinese, English lads and others from their foreign homes to this country to people our prairies, till our lands, work our mines, tunnel our mountains, bridge our rivers, build our houses and construct our railroads and canals. Large inducements are held out to such people to immigrate to the United States. This is the work of organized capitalists who seek cheap labor to improve their Western property. Their purpose is not so much to improve the human race as to increase their wealth. While securing the latter object, which is uppermost with them, they do not object to any improvement that their working people may make. Their field of labor is well enough in its way. Their desire for gain makes selfishness the prime object in their enterprise; but they do great good nevertheless. Improvement of the mind and body of the man or woman is the natural result of emigration and settlement westward. It follows, not as a design of the action of the emigrant corporation, but in spite of it, as the growth of corn follows the planting of the seed in spite of the wishes of the planter. Emigrant societies, therefore, are doing a vast amount of practical good to others, if their prime object is selfish.

A growing evil among our people is a tendency to centralization. There is not that desire for country life, pure air and water, fertile fields, woody glens, fruits and flowers which ought to exist. There is no doubt that many of the sixty thousand sewing girls of New York and Brooklyn, if there are so many, could live in the country and be comfortable, but, for some frivolous reason, they prefer the storked up city, with scanty clothing and one meal a day. At the same time there are a very large number of poor girls in both cities who would gladly go West if they knew where to go and had the means to get there. Here is a fine opportunity for a charitable emigrant aid society, whose sole object should be to ascertain where in the West ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred worthy females can be employed in a lucrative and respectable business. Then forward the required number as they may apply at the society's headquarters in this city. Let such a society be organized in the wives and daughters of our wealthy citizens. The gentlemen cannot or will not do it. This is a field where no one will question a woman's right to act. Open a headquarters and request all young ladies who really desire to change their life, that they are worthy of confidence, to call and register, they would state what they can do and where they would prefer to go, &c., and there need be no fear that great good will follow.

It cannot be denied that the New England Kansas Emigrant Aid Society, organized in Boston in 1855, though its prime object was political, accomplished great general good. As it turned out, but for that society (notwithstanding the founders of it were politicians and

land speculators) Kansas would have been made a slave State, and the hardy men and noble women who were sent into that Territory under its auspices would have remained in the cities of the North to deliver out a comparatively short and miserable existence. The Aid Society sought out the best unemployed people for settling up a new country, and offered them inducements to leave an uncertainty for a certainty. The great benefit received by the emigrants who went in 1855-56 from New England, New York and Pennsylvania into Kansas Territory—which then embraced Nebraska—and settled is best shown by their present record. They are the most wealthy, most active, and most worthy people in that populous, growing and now rich country, consisting of two States—Kansas and Nebraska. In all the branches of industry, science and art, in morals, literature and religion in these States the emigrants of 1855-56 are the prominent leaders.

There is no field of usefulness where so much immediate good could be done as the one to which we refer. To organize such a movement in season for the spring work should be begun at once. It will take some time to correspond with suitable persons in the Western States and Territories to ascertain exactly where to forward those who desire to go, and the early spring is the time to start. Who will set the ball in motion? Let the wealthy young ladies of this great metropolis begin, and the capitalists will respond to their call.

#### The Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The abstract which we published last week of the annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction affords gratifying evidence that their work has been well and faithfully done. The large sum of \$1,476,000 which they have expended during the year in charity and improvements, and the estimate of \$1,229,765 for expenses during 1870, might at first suggest a suspicion of official wastefulness here as elsewhere. But the suspicion must be dismissed as soon as we consider the immense demands of our crowded metropolis, with all its destitution and crime, upon the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, and how much has already been done and still remains to be done by them. Many of the institutions on the islands and in the city have been enlarged and improved. A new lunatic asylum is in course of construction on Ward's Island, and will probably be completed in June or July. It is urgently needed; for there are now at least fourteen hundred male and female patients packed together in the ill-arranged bedlam on Blackwell's Island, and two hundred in the lower tier of cells at the Workhouse, while the number of these unfortunates is continually increasing. The Infants' Hospital, on Ward's Island, is rapidly approaching completion. Five hundred foundlings are now crowded in the old building, which cannot suitably accommodate them, although their present condition is reported to be comparatively healthy. At this hospital during the month of November a successful experiment was made in feeding a number of bottle-fed babes with an artificial food—Nestlé's bread-and-milk flour—which is commended as worthy of being introduced into all the foundling hospitals of the country. The Infants' Asylum, on Ward's Island, contains at present three hundred inmates, one hundred of whom are non-paying patients. It has been in operation for two years, and is admitted to be a failure by all but the physician, who may not err, however, in cherishing hopes that it will yet prove successful.

But the most justifiable source of the pride with which the Commissioners may look on their labors of the past year is to be found in the complete success of the schoolship Mercury, the pioneer in their laudable experiment to rescue from poverty and vice and convert into good and thoroughly trained sailors the castaway street gamins of New York. No less than three hundred lads who have been picked up in the streets are now on board of this vessel. Now that Congress and the people are awaking to the vital importance of restoring our merchant marine to its former enviable position and of increasing the efficiency of our navy, the prospective value of such a nursery of "able seamen" as the schoolship Mercury cannot be too highly estimated. Thirty-five thousand dollars were paid for the Mercury, and an additional appropriation of forty thousand dollars for alterations and improvements during the ensuing year has been asked for by the Commissioners. If they had done nothing else but launch this schoolship they would have richly merited public approbation.

A HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—We have before spoken of the noble charities of New York. We have now to notice an excellent institution—something of a novelty in charities—which is situated in Tremont, Westchester county. It is called "A House of Rest for Consumptives," and is an Episcopal institution, under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Cammann, Miss Boyle taking care of the house and attending to the patients. It is literally a home where consumptives may rest, where their dread disease may receive the wisest and most thorough treatment, and where, if the disease is incurable, the patient may receive tender and kindly care until death.

A VOICE FROM THE CUBAN JUNTA.  
NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.  
A telegram from Washington published in this day's HERALD gives the following statement as proceeding from a high official source:—

That intercepted letters show that the Cuban Junta is badly demoralized and distracted by internal dissensions. That one member of the Junta has written to a friend in Cuba stating that the Cuban envoy, Mr. Morales Linares, is a weak, inefficient, ambitious and pompous official. That to another letter Mr. Aldama is called a traitor. That nearly every member of the Junta is abused by some one or other of his colleagues in the desert manner, and characterized by them with the vilest epithets. Although the close analogy between the above statements and the action recently attributed to the Junta in a false telegram from Havana, published in the press of this city, is sufficiently apparent, we feel it our duty thus publicly to declare that not one of us has ever written the letters referred to, nor any others in the remotest degree containing such expressions; that the Junta is not and never has been distracted by internal dissensions, and we defy the Spanish Minister or any one else to produce any such letters, said to have been written by us. We trust that the non-acceptance of this challenge will be a sufficient proof of the falsity of the charges made against us, and that it will at the same time strike home the untruthfulness of the statements made about the insurrection being conducted by the Junta.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA.  
SILARIO CRESPOS.  
JOSE M. A. MORA.  
JUAN MANUEL FERRER.  
MESTRE.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

### French Cabinet Consolidation and Reform.

#### M. Olivier on Industrial Combination and the Press Law.

### POLITICAL AGITATION IN SPAIN

#### Papal Infallibility in a New Shape.

### Arrival of Spanish Gunboats at Havana.

### FRANCE.

#### Cabinet Consolidation and Ministerial Activity.—The Army.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1870.  
M. Olivier to-day received the magistracy of Paris in a body.

Yesterday there was an important reunion of the Ministers at the Ministry of Justice, and there was still another meeting to-day under the presidency of the Emperor.

It is said that a circular will be sent by the new Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of all the departments making known the policy of the government. The documents, it is further said, are very liberal in tone.

It is reported to-day that the Ministry will propose a reduction in the contingent force of the army of from 75,000 to 100,000 men.

#### The Press Law.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1870.  
The trial of the editors of the *Journal* (irreconcilable) *Journal*, for a violation of the law relating to the public press, has been brought to an end. Charles Hugo and Felix Pyat, the chief editors, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to a fine of 1,000 francs each. The latter gentleman was also sentenced additionally to four months' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine for having distributed among the soldiers in the barracks an article calculated to foment insurrection.

#### Agency.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1870.  
Prime Minister Olivier recently petitioned the Emperor for the pardon of the miners who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participation in the riots at the mines at Vervins some time ago. The Emperor has complied and to-day the prisoners were set at liberty.

### SPAIN.

#### The Governmental Crisis—Provincial Agitation.

MADRID, Jan. 8, 1870.  
Nothing has yet been settled concerning the Ministry. There is much political agitation throughout the country.

### ROME.

#### A French Plan of Infallibility.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1870.  
The Memorial *Diplomatique* asserts that a compromise has been arranged on the question of the infallibility of the Pope. Infallibility will be affirmed, but dissent from the article will be indulged.

#### Pere Hyacinthe Again.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1870.  
The correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Rome, ridicules the story extensively prevailing that Pere Hyacinthe, upon appealing to the Ecumenical Council, was not heard or recognized.

### ENGLAND.

#### The United States Debt.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1870.  
The *Saturday Review* of to-day, in an article on American finances, thinks that the chances are decidedly against the repudiation of the national debt on the part of the United States, because its payment is easy and profitable.

#### President Grant Expected.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1870.  
A story has been extensively published on the Continent lately to the effect that President Grant will soon visit the sovereigns of Europe, and that he will make the transatlantic voyage accompanied by a fleet of iron-clads.

### YACHTING.

#### Mr. Ashbury's Statements and Their Value.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1870.  
Mr. Douglas, owner of the American yacht *Sappho*, publishes a letter in the *London Times* to-day, in which he disproves Mr. Ashbury's statements made in a former communication relative to the match engagements of the *Sappho* and *Cambria*.

In this letter Mr. Douglas states that he endeavored last season to obtain—by arrangement, but without success—an open sea race between the yachts, either to the Azores and back in return to the point of starting, or for a distance of fifty miles out from the Irish coast and back.

Mr. Ashbury evaded the offer by reiterated proposals for a race round the Isle of Wight, which the leading English yachtsmen concede is unfair to the American vessels.

Mr. Douglas now challenges the *Cambria* or any schooner yacht in Great Britain for one or three races, to take place in the month of June next, on the Nap to Cherbourg, France, and back to the N. B. He also challenges any English yacht to race from Kinsale Head or to Kinsale, on the coast of Ireland, to New York during next summer, starting on the fourth of July next or at any other time, but the fourth of July preferred.

#### Another Account.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1870.  
Mr. William Douglas has issued a challenge to the world to race his yacht *Sappho* (American) to Sandy Hook on the 4th of July next.

### THE YACHT METEOR.

#### Disposition of the Wreck.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1870.  
The yacht *Meteor* went on the rocks off the coast of Northern Africa, near Cape Bon, or Boua, in the neighborhood of Tunis.

The spars and sails, with everything valuable otherwise about the wreck, were got out and away from her and the hull subsequently blown up.

### ALABAMA.

#### Supreme Court Decision—Slavery Extinguished in 1863—Status of Confederate State Officers.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 6, 1870.  
The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that there has been no property captured since 1863; that every judgment given by any of the courts in Alabama from 1863 to 1865 is null and void, and that all officers of courts and Legislatures were usurpers during that period.

### THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

#### The Mosquito Fleet at Key West.

KEY WEST, Jan. 7, 1870.  
The Spanish gunboat Juan de Austria, with the mosquito fleet, arrived here last night on their way to Havana.

### CUBA.

#### The Proclamation of the New York Junta Regarding a New Arrival of Fifteen of the Mosquito Fleet.

HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1870.  
The "proclamation" of the Cuban Junta, recently printed here, is now generally considered as a hoax. It is thought the document was invented by the New York *Cronista* or the Havana *Voz de Cuba*. There are many here, however, who are regularly imposed upon by articles in the *Voz de Cuba*, who believe the proclamation genuine. No confirmation or denial of the truth of the document has yet been received from America. In the meantime it has been telegraphed to various points in the interior of the island, where it has unquestionably exerted a powerful influence.

[The denial was promptly forwarded from the Associated Press office in this city.]

Fifteen more of the Spanish gunboats arrived from New York to-day at noon. They were accompanied by the steamship *Saxonia* arrived from Hamburg this morning.

The municipality of Matanzas has imposed an export duty as follows:—On sugar, 10c. per box and 30c. per hoghead; on molasses, 25c. for muscovado and 20c. for clayed.

#### Captain General De Rodas' Latest Proclamation.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

One of the gunboats from New York, via Charleston, arrived here last night. Captain General de Rodas has issued a proclamation, generally complimentary to the behavior of the citizens and army. He says the sickly season has passed without diminishing the strength of the army. The insurgents took the offensive twice and were twice repulsed. The insurrection, after that, was confined to the mountains. The troops already here were sufficient to subdue the insurgents and the reason that so many troops were coming from Spain was that their Spanish commanders desired to share the sacrifices of Spaniards in Cuba. He adds that the Cubans are not insurgents in war only, but incendiaries. The civil tribunals were performing their duties as usual, owing to the surrenders in the Ciego de Avila district, the troops remain without work.

Reduced Cable Rates—Spaniards Invited to Emigrate to the Island—Another Rumor About Cuban Barbarity.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.  
The recent reduction in the Cuba cable tariff gives general satisfaction. A further reduction is contemplated when the West Indian cable is finished.

The *Voz de Cuba*, in an editorial a couple days since, seriously advises the repatriation of the island with Spaniards, and suggests that inducements be held out to the 40,000 Spanish soldiers who have arrived here to put down the insurrection to settle permanently in Cuba and to accept of the benefits of the Spanish Republic.

The *Progreso* announced the killing of thirty unarmed men in the vicinity of Manzanilla a few days since by the insurgents.

The steamship *La France*, from St. Nazaire, put in here on the 4th, and sailed again for Vera Cruz on the 6th.

The capture of Port au Prince by the Haytian insurgents is fully confirmed.

The crew of the English war steamer *Defence* aided in extinguishing the conflagration.

The whereabouts and fate of Salinas are unknown.

### MEXICO.

#### Death of a Prominent Journalist—Disastrous Freshets in Chiapas—A Number of Lives Lost—The Revolution Epidemic.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.  
The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived here to-day, bringing advices from the City of Mexico to the last instant.

Señor Tarco, the editor of the *Siglo* and a prominent politician, is dead. The Congress had appropriated \$30,000 for the relief of his family.

Great freshets had occurred in the province of Chiapas. The water completely washed away many farms lying along the borders of the rivers, and it was computed that no less than 200 lives were lost. General Negrete's partisans had invaded and captured Los Libros.

General Alzate, being unable to suppress the rebellion in Puebla, had resigned his command. The revolution in San Luis Potosi is increasing.

In Puebla the insurgents had captured several towns, defeating the government troops and capturing and executing General Boado.

The estimates of the War Department for the coming year were \$7,000,000.

The fears of a general revolution are daily increasing.

### THE NEW DOMINION.

The extradition case—Discharge of Caldwell—Attempt at Re-arrest Successfully Evaded—Reward for the Apprehension of Caldwell.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8, 1870.  
Caldwell was this morning, brought before Judge Couriel for examination on the charge brought against him by Mercer. He was discharged owing to the insufficiency of the evidence. Some other charges are pending against him, and the high constable had a warrant for his arrest on one of these. However, immediately on the Judge pronouncing his discharge, Devin, his counsel, took his arm and walked out of the court room with him. The door was locked behind them in the face of the high constable, who was following them. It was some time before the door could be opened, and when it was Caldwell was howled to be found. The government constables are out in every direction, but up to the present they have found no trace of Caldwell. The affair has caused considerable excitement.

The *Journal* and the *Constitution* for the present are in a great rage. There is no doubt that Devin and Caldwell had made complete arrangements to escape, and it is hinted that the authorities were not so active as they might have been.

The *Constitution* has offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of Caldwell. No clue has yet been discovered as to his whereabouts.

### The Canadian Pacific Railway—The Gauge of the Great Western Railway.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8, 1870.

Notice is given in the official gazette that an application will be made to Parliament next session for an act of incorporation for a company to build a railway from Ottawa to Fort Garry, Red River, and thence to the confines of British Columbia; also for the construction of a branch thereof from Fort Garry to the most convenient point in the United States, with power also to build steamers and other vessels and navigate the river Saskatchewan and its branches, and the rivers and lakes traversed by the railway; also that the money credit of the Dominion be extended in aid of such company by granting the interest on the bonds of the Dominion to be repaid in proportion as the work proceeds. The name of the company will be "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company."

The *Constitution* has offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of Caldwell. No clue has yet been discovered as to his whereabouts.

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### SOUTH CAROLINA.

#### Negro Equality in Charleston—Negroes Refused Reserved Seats in the Theatre—The Civil Rights Bill.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8, 1870.  
Last night a colored man, for whom a ticket had been purchased by a white man, applied for admission to the dress circle of the Academy of Music and was refused admittance by Manager John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the lessee. Another colored man applied for a ticket for the reserved seats and was also refused. This morning warrants were issued upon the affidavits of the two colored men, and Mr. Ford was arrested at the Academy of Music on the charge of violating the State law for carrying out the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. Mr. Ford gave bail to appear at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

General Joseph E. Johnston has definitely declined to accept the proffered presidency of the University of Nashville, Tenn. At Nashville he had indicated his probable willingness to accept it, but he had decided that the business engagements he is at present under bind him in honor to decline it.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the State Committee to select a chairman from their own members.

The Convention then adjourned.

### THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

#### Forced Loan Extorted of the Hudson Bay Company—An Insurrectionary Organ Established—A New Leader of the Rebellion.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8, 1870.  
A letter from St. Boniface, dated December 24, says:—

On the 22d inst. the Winnipeg insurgents forced a loan of \$250,000 sterling from the Hudson Bay Company under protest. Two hundred and fifty pounds of the amount was used to purchase the press and printing material belonging to Caldwell & Co., from which it is to be used as a paper in the interest of the insurgents. Its name will be *The Independent*, and it is to be edited by Mr. Hamilton. A good deal of mischief, named O'Donohue, is leading the insurgents. He contemplates making a journey to the United States, but whether for raising funds or enlisting recruits is unknown.

A letter from Governor McTavish, dated at Fort Garry, December 25, to the Hudson Bay Company's agent at St. Paul, Minn., says that the loan mentioned above was obtained by the insurgents carrying off the company's safe, which contained the amount named. The stolen funds are redeemable at Fort Garry, York Factory, in exchange on London. He warns the company against negotiating these notes as they are useless.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

#### The Supreme Court Judgeship—The Nevada Branch Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8, 1870.  
Governor Haught has appointed Jackson Temple, of this city, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State in the place of Judge Sanderson, resigned.

The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th inst.

The United States Branch Mint at Carson, Nevada, is ready for operation in every department.

### KENTUCKY.

#### Legislative Proceedings—Honoring the Memory of General Jackson—Tennessee State Bank Bills Receivable for Taxes.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8, 1870.  
In the Legislature the House passed resolutions honoring the memory of General Jackson and in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans.

Resolutions providing for the appointment of a commission to prepare a system of public schools suitable to the demand of the day and report to the next Legislature were passed.

The bill requiring the delivery of the State to receive the notes of the Bank of Tennessee issued prior to 1861 for taxes passed 80-0 and reading.

### MARYLAND.

#### The Constitutionality of the State Tax on Railroad Passengers.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8, 1870.  
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company having requested the opinion of Mr. Revere Johnson upon the question of the constitutionality of the State Legislature, which requires the company to pay into the treasury one-fifth of the gross proceeds of the passenger travel over the Washington branch of the road, he discusses the matter at some length, and in conclusion says:—

I am clearly of opinion that the acts of the Maryland Legislature, now referred to, of 1832, 1834 and 1852, as far as they impose the tax in question are unconstitutional and void.

### NEW YORK.

#### The Glen's Falls Bank Robbery—Navigation of the Hudson at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1870.  
Thomas J. Shay to-day found in one of our streets an envelope containing the will of Halsey R. Wing, of Glen's Falls, partially burned. This will had been deposited in the Glen's Falls Bank and was a part of the property stolen from that bank yesterday. The thieves were undoubtedly in this city to-day.

The steamer *Connecticut* reached her dock this morning from New York and was loaded with passengers. The weather indicates a close of the river again by Monday.

Messrs. Corning, McWilliams and Michael Conway will represent the Albany Bricklayers and Plasterers Union in the National Convention to be held at Chicago next week.

### INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Democratic Convention at Indianapolis—Nominations of State Officers—Severe Arrangement of the Administration—Revolutionary Character of Congressional Reconstruction—Expansion of the Currency Demanded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8, 1870.  
The Democratic Convention convened at the Academy of Music this morning at ten o'clock. The Convention was called to order by Mr. L. Devlin, chairman of the local committee. General M. D. Johnson, of Crawfordsville, was made permanent chairman, and a committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed to select permanent officers, of which Judge Joseph E. McDonald was Chairman. The committee reported the following officers:—

General James R. Stack, of Huntington, Chairman; J. B. Bright, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and L. G. Mathews, of the New Albany *Leiger*, Secretaries, and one vice president from each Congressional district.

The following are the names of the Democratic Central Committee selected by the delegations of each district:—First district, J. S. Williams; Second district, John S. Davis; Third district, R. M. Porter; Fourth district, Nathan Raymond; Fifth district, E. S. Alford; Sixth district, William Mack; Seventh district, J. S. Williams; Eighth district, J. S. Williams; Ninth district, John O. Vernon; Tenth district, E. W. Brown; Eleventh district, J. D. Early.

The following are the resolutions adopted:—Resolved, That the democracy of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, declares that the Federal Union, with all the rights and dignity of the several States, should be preserved, and to maintain the same by any and every means that may be deemed proper, and every approach to secession should be repelled, and every effort to divide the Union should be resisted.

Resolved, That the democracy of Indiana, in delegate